

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *EUPATORIUM* (ASTERACEAE: EUPATORIEAE)
FROM CHIAPAS, MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

Two new shrubby species of *Eupatorium* from Chiapas, México, are described: *E. heathiae* *sp. nov.* and *E. siltepecanum* *sp. nov.* The former is believed to relate to the *Kyrsteniopsis* group of *Eupatorium* and the latter to the *Critonia* group, but both are only remotely related to any of the known species of México.

KEY WORDS: *Critonia*, *Eupatorium*, *Kyrsteniopsis*, Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, México.

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following new species in *Eupatorium*.

Eupatorium heathiae B. Turner, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Chiapas: Mpio. Mapastepec, Reserva El Triunfo, buffer zone, El Limonar-El Pavil (15° 39' N, 92° 48' W), 1200 m, 19 Jun 1990, disturbed area in Montane/Evergreen seasonal forest, *M. Heath & A. Long 1128* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: CHIP).

Eupatorium nelsonii B.L. Robins. similis sed capituliis cylindricis flosculos tantum 4 (vs. 8-10) contentibus differt.

Shrubs to 2 m high. Stems terete, densely hirsutulous, glabrate and corky with age. Leaves opposite throughout, 7-13 cm long, 3-6 cm wide; petioles 1.5-3.0 cm long; blades broadly ovate, palmately 3-5 nervate, glabrate above and below except along the major veins, the lower surfaces markedly glandular punctate, the margins serrulate. Heads numerous in terminal, somewhat rounded, congested cymose panicles, ca. 10 cm wide and 6 cm high, the ultimate peduncles mostly 0-2 mm long. Involucres cylindrical, the bracts persistent, 3-4 seriate, markedly graduate, broadly ovate to linear lanceolate, 3-5

striate, glabrous and brownish colored (except for the outermost bracts). Receptacles plane, glabrous. Florets 4 per head, the corollas tubular, reportedly white, ca. 4 mm long, the lobes ca. 0.3 mm long. Anther appendages longer than wide. Style with base of shaft glabrous and not enlarged, the stylar branches linear but with a slight gradual enlargement apically. Achenes ca. 2 mm long, 5 ribbed, sparsely pubescent, the carpopodium grading into the ribs, the pappus of 40-50 persistent bristles 4-5 mm long.

Eupatorium heathiae belongs to the *Kyrsteniopsis* group of *Eupatorium* s.l. and would key to or near that genus in the treatment of the Mexican genera as circumscribed by King & Robinson (1987). Superficially, the species appears to belong to the *Critonia* group but the glandular punctate undersurfaces of the leaves preclude a position there.

Eupatorium siltepecanum B. Turner, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MÉXICO. Chiapas: Cascada, near Siltepec, in advanced forest, 1600 m, 1 Mar 1945, *Eziz Matuda 5156* (HOLOTYPE: LL!; Isotypes: LL!, MEXU).

Eupatorium microdoni B.L. Robins. similis sed foliis tenuioribus latoribusque marginibus dentatis et capitulis numerosioribus receptaculis hemisphaericis pubescentibusque differt.

Shrub. Stems terete, densely brown hirsute. Leaves opposite throughout, 10-20 cm long, 5-8 cm wide; petioles 1.5-5.0 cm long; blades ovate elliptic to elliptic, broadest at or near the middle, pinnately nervate, glabrate above, pubescent beneath along the principal veins, both surfaces abundantly endowed with pustulate blisters, the margins serrulate. Heads numerous, borne in a terminal ovoid capitulescence, arranged in corymbose panicles, the ultimate peduncles mostly 0-1 mm long. Involucres campanulate, ca. 4 mm high, the bracts 2-3 seriate, the inner series readily detaching. Receptacle hemispheric, ca. 1 mm across, 0.5 mm high, alveolate, pubescent. Florets 10-12 per head, the corollas rose colored, tubular, ca. 3 mm long, glabrous, except for the sparsely pubescent lobes, the latter ca. 0.7 mm long. Anther appendages ca. as long as wide. Style with shaft glabrous, not enlarged at the base, the branches linear, scarcely enlarged apically. Achenes ca. 1.5 mm long, 5 ribbed, sparsely hispid, the carpopodium distinct but poorly developed, scarcely merging into the ribs, the pappus of ca. 50 slender persistent bristles 3-4 mm long.

Additional Specimen Examined: MÉXICO. Chiapas: Cascada, Siltepec, 1600 m, 1 Mar 1945, *Matuda 5164* (F. MEXU).

While compared to *Eupatorium microdon* in the above diagnosis, *E. siltepecanum* does not appear to be especially close to that species. Indeed, it appears to stand somewhere within the *Decachaeta* - *Bartlettina* - *Critonia* complex, *sensu* King & Robinson (1987), possessing many of the characters of *Bartlettina* and *Decachaeta* (e.g., hemispheric pubescent receptacles). I have

referred it to the *Critonia* complex, however, largely because it possesses pustulate glands on the leaf surfaces, a character that apparently distinguishes the *Critonia* group (King & Robinson, 1987; Whittemore, 1987).

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